

## THE NEW CITY HOSPITAL

The Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother Have Taken Possession and Are Getting Things in Readiness.

The handsome new structure known at present as the City Hospital, is practically complete, with the exception of a few minor details, including the scraping and varnishing of the floors and installation of the elevator, to be operated by electricity and put in by the Heller Manfg. Co. of Milwaukee. The structure is first-class in every detail, and those of our citizens who have not yet visited it will have an opportunity to do so in the near future, when the opening day is announced.

Sister M. Cornelia, who has been superior at St. Mary's hospital, Oshkosh, for the past seventeen years, arrived in the city on Thursday and with two other Sisters is busily engaged in looking after the details of getting the interior in readiness for patients, which will be within two weeks, or possibly longer.

Sister Cornelia comes here to take charge of the new institution as superior, but does not come as a stranger to those who have visited or been patients at the Oshkosh hospital. She is thoroughly versed in medicine, surgery and as a nurse, and during her residence at Oshkosh was a valuable assistant to Dr. Oviatt and other physicians, while her administering and consulting visits were welcomed by patients.

The order that takes charge of the new institution here is known as the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother. Their headquarters are in Rome, with Marshfield, Wis., as the "mother house" in this country. They have hospitals in all parts of the United States and in foreign lands, and maintain a high standard for their capability as nurses.

As soon as the new hospital is open for patients it is expected there will be ten or more Sisters here. The hospital property has been turned over in their name, they having already paid over the sum of \$5,000, will install the elevator at an expense of about \$2,000 and will add other equipment. Next spring they will erect a new residence, the estimated cost of which will be \$5,000. In the meantime the third floor will be occupied as sleeping quarters for the Sisters, although it has not yet been partitioned or finished. The opening of this grand new hospital will prove a blessing we believe to many citizens of the city, county and this part of Wisconsin.

The new building is 44,100 feet in size, three stories and basement, built of solid brick and attractive in design. The interior finish is of yellow pine, with hardwood floors throughout. It contains fifteen single rooms, besides four wards with four beds each, and can therefore accommodate thirty or more patients. The operating, anesthetic and sterilizing rooms are on the second floor, and there are toilet and bath rooms for men and women on both floors, besides a chapel, rest room and reception room. Every modern convenience is afforded, including gas and electricity, and the building is heated throughout with steam.

Playman & Abb were the contractors and they sublet the brick and stone work to A. P. Jensen. Ground was broken for the new hospital Oct. 18, 1911. The heating was put in by J. B. Sullivan & Co., H. J. Finch did the plumbing and the Natwick Electric Co. did the electric work.

When completed over \$15,000 will have been expended, but the officers and directors certainly are entitled to much credit in securing such favorable prices from the various contractors.

Monsignor Jaquemin, of Rome, provincial father of the order, has been in the city and at Marshfield for a few days on a tour to the hospitals in this country.

The work of finishing up the third floor will be commenced immediately after New Year, so it has been decided by the Sister Superior. It is also announced on good authority that the present capacity of the hospital will be more than doubled next year, an addition to be built on the front, to cost about \$25,000.

The management wish to emphasize the fact that they are still in debt in the sum of \$2,000, the amount borrowed from the bank, for which amount the officers endorsed a note, and those who have not yet paid up the amount of their subscriptions should do so at the earliest possible date.

To Dr. C. von Neupert, Sr., more

than to any other person is due the credit for the erection of the Stevens Point City Hospital. For a number of years it had been his ambition to have a hospital established in this city and his advocacy finally led to the establishment of an association, which swept aside all obstacles and the new structure, a picture of which accompanies this article, is the result. This association will be maintained at least until all obligations are met, although the property has already been turned over to the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother, and in due time the present name of the City Hospital will no doubt be changed. The officers and directors are as follows:

President—Dr. C. von Neupert, Sr.  
Vice Pres.—Mrs. C. C. Conlisk.  
Secretary—Mrs. C. B. Baker.  
Treasurer—Geo. B. Nelson.  
Directors—D. E. Frost, G. B. Nelson, Dr. C. von Neupert, B. B. Park, Dr. M. G. Rood, Dr. F. A. Southwick, T. H. Hanna, G. W. Andrae, Mrs. C. B. Baker, Mrs. C. C. Conlisk, Mrs. J. W. Clifford, Mrs. R. A. Cook, Mrs. E. D. Glennon, Mrs. T. H. Hanna, Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, Mrs. G. E. McDill.

Organizations, societies and individuals who have furnished rooms in the hospital are as follows, while Dr. M. A. Hadecock will furnish the operating room: Railway Brotherhoods, Progress Club, Lady Foresters, St. Agnes Guild, Woman's club, Normal school, H. D. Boston, F. E. Rosenow, Mrs. G. E. McDill, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Leahy, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McCabe.

## Judge Byron B. Park.

Grand Rapids Reporter: During the last session of circuit court we had our first opportunity of obtaining any knowledge of Judge Park's official capacity as Judge of the Seventh circuit since he succeeded the Honorable Judge Chas. M. Webb, now deceased. Judge Park resides at Stevens Point, and is the son of the Honorable Gilbert L. Park who served on the bench so ably for many years in the same circuit, only it included many more counties then than what it does now. Byron possesses many excellent qualities of his father—excepting that he is a much younger man than his father was when he served the people in the same capacity. We found that the present judge is quick in his decisions, firm in insisting upon his decisions, and always extremely fair and equitable to all concerned in his rulings.

He appears to be well versed in the law and ready and prompt in its support. He insists on progress on the part of everybody in the trial of all cases. He holds sessions evenings when he finds it necessary to accomplish results. In every way he exhibits excellent qualities of head and heart in the dispatch of business and will convince any visitor to his court that he is the right man in the right place. He succeeds an able judge and therefore the comparison is favorable to his credit for a young man of his years. The people of his circuit can complement themselves in making this selection of Judge Park to serve them for the next six years.

## CARL STIELER TO MARRY

Young Stevens Pointer Will Take North Carolina Bride on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7th.

At Forest City, N. C., on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 7, 1913, F. Carl Stieler, son of Fred Stieler of this city, and Miss Lillian Wilkie will be joined in matrimony, an invitation to attend which has been received.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. G. P. Wilkie of that place, and is no doubt one of North Carolina's fairest daughters. The groom is the older son of Mr. Stieler, was born and raised in this city, graduating from our High school in 1898, after which he attended and graduated from the Wisconsin University, being an electrician, with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa., for several years. He is a young man of clean worth and character, a success in his chosen calling, and has hundreds of friends here who wish for himself and bride a long and happy married life.

## The Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of policy holders of the Stockton Town Insurance Company will be held at the court house in Stevens Point, Wis., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1913, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is desired. John Porter, president; J. L. Dopp, secretary.

## GOOD FINISH FOR YEAR

Two Couples Married in Stevens Point and One at Milladore Just Before 1912's Close.

M. GOWAN-DEVINE.

Edwin McGowan of Menomonie, Wis., and Miss Agnes F. Devine of this city, were married at St. Stephen's church at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. Rev. W. J. Rice officiating. The attendants were Miss Sadie Allen and Fred Herman, the latter of Suring, Oconto county. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, 1233 Church street, and at 9:20 o'clock the newly married pair left over the Soo line for St. Paul and Minneapolis. They will also visit at Menomonie before going to Eveleth, Minn., where Mr. McGowan has made his headquarters as a fireman on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. He is a fine appearing, stalwart young man, and has made a very favorable impression here.

The bride is the fifth daughter of Mrs. Thos. Devine. She is a bright, good looking young lady and one well thought of by all who know her. For the past three years Miss Agnes had been located at Eveleth, filling the position of bookkeeper. Congratulations and well wishes are extended them.

KRIENKE-HANSEN.

At 5 o'clock last Sunday afternoon at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Krienke, 213 Oak street, Rev. B. O. Richter united in marriage Edwin Otto Krienke and Miss Marcella Hansen. Amiel Krienke of Wausau assisted as best man and Mrs. Herman Marks of Chippewa Falls, a sister of the groom, was matron of honor.

Only relatives of the young couple were present at this important event and partook of the supper prepared and served under Mrs. R. C. Krienke's direction.

The newly wedded ones will remain here until the latter part of the week, when they go to Hawkins, Rusk county, where Otto is principal of the High school. He is a graduate of the Stevens Point Normal advanced course, class of 1908, and later attended Wisconsin University at Madison, from which he also received his diploma.

The bride is also a former student at the local state school but for the past few years had been engaged as a teacher. Her home formerly was at Chelsea, but a year or more ago the family moved to Ogama, Saskatchewan, Canada, where Miss Hansen resided until returning here last week. They will be "at home" at Hawkins after Jan. 8th. Both are thoroughly excellent young people and start out on life's journey together with the blessings of many friends.

SMITH-EMPEY.

E. C. Smith of Gillett, Oconto county, Wis., and Miss Lillian Empey of Milladore were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning of this week, Dec. 31st, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. Rev. I. H. Lewis, pastor of the M. E. church at Tomahawk, officiated, and the attendants were Louis Arbelger and Albert Bowen of Gillett and Misses Helen Empey, sister of the bride, and Jennie Petersen of Milladore.

The groom is an attorney at Gillett, where they will be at home after a short wedding trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.

The bride is one of Milladore's best girls, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Empey, pioneer residents of that village. She is a graduate of the Stevens Point Normal and taught for several years at Gillett and Sister Bay, Wis. The bride's gown was of white messaline, with an overdress of white chiffon and she carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaid's gowns were of blue messaline and each carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Best wishes and congratulations are extended.

## Pleasing the Public.

The Roe, Hunk & Roe Vaudeville Stock Co., which has been at the Grand for the past ten days, will close on Sunday evening. They are a first-class combination and please the public, their specialties being changed each evening. In connection with the vaudeville acts, two and three reels of pictures are shown each evening.

## DEATH OF A MISSIONARY

Rev. P. J. Moran, Who Conducted Mission in Stevens Point Three Years Ago, Dies in Minneapolis.

The Rev. J. P. Moran, a Dominican missionary, who conducted a mission in St. Stephen's church three years ago last May, died in Minneapolis, about two weeks ago. He had returned a few days before from Prague, Minn., where he had given a mission and as he was exhausted, went to St. Mary's hospital for a rest and was about to leave the hospital when he suffered a fainting spell, lapsing into unconsciousness, from which he did not rally. The funeral was held from the Holy Rosary church in Minneapolis, with which he had been connected for many years. Father Moran was a native of Shulburg, Wis., and had been engaged in missionary work for thirty years. The funeral sermon was preached by Arch bishop John Ireland. The deceased gentleman will be kindly remembered by a number of Stevens Point friends, and was an eloquent, powerful speaker, and an earnest, sincere christian gentleman.

## MRS. TURRISH SUMMONED

Wife of Henry Turrish, Former Portage County Resident, Passes Away at Home in Duluth.

Mrs. Margaret Turrish, wife of Henry Turrish, whose critical illness was mentioned in these columns last week, passed away at her home, 1421 East Superior street, Duluth, Thursday afternoon. She had been ill since Thanksgiving day, when she was stricken with a paralytic stroke while at the dinner table. This most estimable lady had many friends in Stevens Point and this vicinity who are sorry to learn of her death. The funeral took place from the Catholic church in the parish at Duluth in which the family resided, Monday forenoon.

Mrs. Turrish's maiden name was Margaret V. Keating. She was born in Berlin, Wis., March 27, 1868. She married Mr. Turrish at Antigo, Wis., in June, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Turrish lived at Rhineland, Hayward and Superior, Wis., before going to Duluth. Besides her husband Mrs. Turrish is survived by her four daughters—Marie, Nannie, Vivian and Frances. The family was with her when she passed away at 1:43 p. m.

Mr. Turrish was on the Pacific coast when his wife's critical condition was announced to him by telegram and he arrived home Friday night. At the same time Mr. Turrish was summoned home, telegrams were sent to Nannie, who was at the Bennett school, Millbrook, N. Y., and Vivian, at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn. The daughters also arrived Friday.

In addition to the immediate family, Mrs. Turrish leaves three sisters and four brothers, Mrs. Haggerty of Park Falls, Wis.; Mrs. W. S. Fisk, Mrs. Clancy, and J. H. Keating of Woodland, Wash.; William of Minneapolis, E. J. of Crookston, Minn., and E. P. of Duluth.

## Dad Got His Turkey.

"Dad" Holmes, veteran passenger engineer on the Stevens Point-Portage branch of the Soo, received a fine turkey from Henry Chapman of Endeavor as a Christmas gift. It came about in this way, according to the Endeavor Epitome: Last summer when the turkeys were small a flock of them got on the railroad track and insisted on remaining there in spite of "Dad's" attempt to frighten them away. He stopped the train before any of them were killed and Henry thought he was entitled to one of them for his Christmas dinner.

## CORRECTING THE TRAMP

Story Told by That Individual Reads Well but Was Replete With Newspaper Inaccuracies.

Two weeks ago The Gazette published an article taken from the Oshkosh Northwestern and written by "The Tramp," an occasional writer for that paper. He admitted that there may be a few errors in his story, which admission proves to have been true, and indeed there were several of them. To make his article the more readable, we presume, he started in with a tale about H. V. Foster and his connection with the Buena Vista marsh, before he sold his interests to other people, intimating that the latter while here contracted obligations that he was unable to meet. This is not true, as there never has been anyone in this city at any time who was more able and willing to, and always did meet every personal obligation, than did Mr. Foster. He also still owns properties in fee in this county. Of course none who knew him then, or at any other time, will pay any attention to that part of the "Tramp's" story, but will coincide in the statement that Foster was a popular young man, and at the same time a thorough business man. He also stated that the father of H. V. died in Rhode Island while the former was located in Stevens Point, whereas the elder gentleman passed away in 1896 and the son did not come here until later, and it was in 1902 that John H. Brennan was retained to look after the litigation that soon led up to Mr. Foster securing the stock of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co., and which rightfully belonged to him.

The little story by the "Tramp" was written to interest the reader, not for its truthfulness, and among the other inaccuracies is one in which he speaks of the Stevens Point Oil Co. and others selling out to the Standard Oil Co., whereas the blanket lease was sold out to a private company which has since gone into bankruptcy. The Matson Oil Co. developed the Oshkosh pool some time before the Stevens Point Oil Co. was formed, and all who were in the latter were well paid for their venture, it is a pleasure to state.

This short article is written to correct any false impression which might have been formed by the "Tramp's" contribution relative to H. V. Foster's ability to meet any obligation that he might have contracted in this years gone by.

## Local Notes.

A. F. Hall returned Monday night from Chicago Heights, Ill., where he had been employed several weeks. Mr. Hall makes the statement that not all the manufacturing concerns in that town pay wages sufficient for a white man to live decently.

## Business Buildings For Sale.

The store buildings at 122 and 124 S. Third street, one of which is occupied by Elmer Pendergrast, will be sold at a big bargain. Also the small business building just around the corner on Clark street. Enquire of J. W. Dunagan.

## Post Office Hours.

The local letter carriers will make one delivery throughout the city on New Year's day, but the rural carriers will remain at home. The stamp and general delivery windows will be open from 10 a. m. to 12 noon.

## To Tour Germany.

N. Jacobs spent Saturday and Sunday in Milwaukee, going down to rehearse several English and German songs with about eighty other natives of the Fatherland who are planning a tour of Germany's principal cities next spring, at each of which they will give one or more concerts. Mr. Jacobs and the other members of the party, which may number a couple of hundred or more, will sail on April 30th and spend May and June in the old country. Dr. C. von Neupert, Sr., also hopes to make the trip.

## On Long Winter Journey.

Four occupants of a Franklin car on their way from Western Canada to New York, on a wager, broke an axle near the Moore barn in the town of Plover, Sunday afternoon. A telephone message was sent to Chicago and a new part to take the place of the broken one arrived on the early morning train Monday. The crippled car had been left at the Anthony Prais, Jr., farm in Plover during the interval, an auto being sent down to bring the travelers to this city to remain over night.

All felt confident that if they could reach Chicago by Tuesday evening, they would win their wager. Before reaching Stevens Point one man had lost two overcoats and a robe had also been stolen. Nothing was lost here.

## BY PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Nearly Two Thousand Acres of Marsh Land West of the City to be Drained Next Season.

What is known as the McCulloch cranberry marsh in the towns of Linwood and Carson, west of this city, will be drained during the coming season, or at least about 1,600 acres of the same. Mr. Schelby of Peoria owns 1,200 acres and Dr. Chas. L. Lind of Chicago 400 acres, and a contract to do the ditching, about four miles in length, six feet deep and twelve feet wide at the top, has been let to the Rood Construction Co. of Grand Rapids. These ditches will empty into Rocky Run, and will have the effect to change a vast acreage of heretofore almost worthless marshes into first-class tillable farming lands, the soil being of a most excellent quality. It will be seen that this work will be done by private ownership, no drainage district having been formed, at the present at least.

## Married at Wausau.

Wausau Record-Herald: George Yaeger, a prosperous young farmer of the town of Weston, took as his bride Miss Carrie Evans of Stevens Point at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Justice R. N. Lerner of this city conducted the service at his office. After a short sojourn in the city they left for Grand Rapids to spend Christmas with relatives. They will make their future home in the town of Weston.

## The Parcels Post.

In this issue of The Gazette our readers will find a special article on our third page devoted to the Parcels Post law, which goes into effect on January 1, besides several columns in our part 2. This is one of the most important laws adopted in recent years, and every one should become familiar with its provisions. So important is this that we would advise our readers to lay this copy of The Gazette away for future reference.

## Purchased the Press.

Ernest E. Engle, who was employed in this office for a time several months ago, since which time he has been with the Westfield Union, has purchased the Portage County Press at Almond and takes possession today. The Press has been owned by a stock company, including some of the business and professional men of that village, with D. E. Thompson as editor. The new proprietor is a good printer, an excellent young man and the best of success is wished him.

## ELEVEN BANKS REPORT

Portage County's Financial Institutions Show Much Money on Deposit at Close of Business Nov. 26.

Portage county now boasts of eleven banking houses, nine of which are chartered under state laws and two of them are national institutions. Reports from all were called for at the close of business Nov. 26th, and a compilation of deposits on that date showed a total of only a few dollars less than two and three-quarters millions. The amount on deposit in each of the banks is given below:

Bancroft State Bank, Bancroft.....	\$ 10,817.38
Arnott State Bank, Arnott.....	22,988.00
Junction State Bank, Junction City.....	47,702.16
Security Bank, Amherst Junction.....	81,514.48
Nelsonville State Bank, Nelsonville.....	107,000.00
Wisconsin State Bank, Stevens Point.....	160,000.00
Portage County Bank, Almond.....	200,000.00
Rosholt State Bank, Rosholt.....	200,000.00
International Bank, Amherst.....	200,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Stevens Point.....	200,000.00
First National Bank, Stevens Point.....	200,000.00

## WEDDED AT HIGH NOON

Lawrence Hill and Ruth Kollock, 2 Are Married Today at Bride's Home in Almond Township.

Rev. John A. Stemon, Mrs. C. E. Hill and daughters, Misses Blanche and Florence Hill, drove to Almond township this morning and at high noon the reverend gentleman officiated at the marriage of Mrs. Hill's only son, Lawrence S., to Miss Ruth Kollock. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kollock, and was witnessed by near relatives and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties. Early this afternoon Lawrence and his bride boarded the Northwestern train at Bancroft for a wedding trip of several days, their destination being unknown, but it is probable they will return for a brief stay before proceeding to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where the young man fills the responsible position of director of manual training in the city schools. He is a graduate from the Normal, class of 1907, and taught at Athens until accepting his present position a year ago last September.

Mrs. Hill is also a Normal graduate, finishing the full course in 1910, and for the next year was employed as teacher in the Horicon schools. She is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kollock and a young lady exceptionally well endowed to become a life companion to the young man she has accepted as a husband. That Lawrence and Ruth may enjoy long years of wedded happiness is the sincere wish of all who know them.

## Want Better Passenger Service.

Petitions have been in circulation at Amherst, Wausau and other towns south of here asking the Soo officials to extend trains No. 7 and 8 from Fond du Lac to Stevens Point. The trains now run from Chicago to Fond du Lac, but if the petitions are granted it will mean much better service to stations along the line. No. 7 leaves Chicago at 1:30 p. m. and reaches its present terminus at 6:35 p. m. The run from Fond du Lac to Stevens Point requires about three hours, therefore the train would reach here at 9:35 or 9:40 in the evening. No. 8, south bound, now leaves Fond du Lac at 6:58 a. m. and gets into Chicago at 12:15 noon.

## More Interurban Talk.

Grand Rapids Reporter: There is a movement on foot, so it is said, which will result in the consolidation of the street railway company with the electric and water company. Neal Brown of Wausau, president of the street railway company, is said to be the promoter of the proposition. It is also said that the new company if it is formed will obtain control of the South Side power plant. Another angle to the proposition is the widening of the bridge and the extension of the street railway lines to Biron and eventually to Stevens Point and Wausau.

## A GREAT FIRE RECORD

Department is Called Out Forty-one Times in 1912—Only Three Fires of Any Consequence.

During the year just closed there were forty-one fires or alarms responded to by the local fire department. In January and February there were four each, with five in March, four each in April and May, six in June, two in July, five each in August and October, none in September or November, and only two in December. A majority of the calls were for chimney fires or other slight causes, and there were only three fires of consequence, the Soo depot in February, that in the Model bakery, south side of public square, in May, and the John D. Langosky residence, North Side, in October. For one small fire, that of a dwelling on the Jordan road, in June, 2,400 feet of hose were laid by the department, and in other instances from 200 to 1,900 feet. At the Langosky fire a total of 2,600 feet were laid.

It is doubtful if there is another city in the state the size of Stevens Point that can show as good a fire record as we have during the year 1912, and it indicates care and watchfulness on the part of property owners and occupants, as well as great efficiency on the part of our fire department, which consists of hose companies No. 1 and 2, not forgetting the volunteers of the hook and ladder company.

## Death of a Young Mother.

Mrs. John Pierzewski of Stockton passed away at her home on Wednesday last, tuberculosis being the cause. Although she had been in failing health for several months, she was confined to her bed for only a couple of weeks. Mrs. Pierzewski was a young married woman and is survived by her husband, one child, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gliacinski of Custer and several brothers and sisters. Her maiden name was Martha Gliacinski and Stockton had always been her home. The funeral was held from the Catholic church at Polonia, Saturday forenoon, Rev. Father Malkowski officiating.



NEW CITY HOSPITAL—STEVENS POINT, WIS.



## HEMMY OUTLINES POLICY

Address Delivered at Recent Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—He Advocates Publicity.

We take much pleasure in placing before our readers, the very clear and able address of Chairman Paul A. Hemmy, of the State Democratic Central Committee, delivered at a recent meeting of the committee, held in Milwaukee. Mr. Hemmy said:

Members of the State Central Committee:—I have called you together at this time for the purpose of consulting with you over matters of importance to our party, and to receive your directions concerning the same.

First, I desire to bring to your attention the fact that the funds we were able to collect during the progress of the campaign did not pay our necessary expenses, and there is now outstanding indebtedness which should be promptly paid. An appeal to the rank and file of the Democrats in this state will, I believe, bring forth sufficient funds to make up the deficiency. Men who stood loyally by the party in times of darkness and despair certainly will not refuse to respond now when we are basking in sunshine of victory with brilliant prospects for the future, before us.

Aside from devising means to discharge our debts, I am not aware of anything of importance concerning the past that needs to be considered by the committee. True, there has been some discussion in the newspapers over the possible effect that a different platform, or other candidates, might have had upon the result of the election, as to state officers. But that is not a question which deserves to occupy our attention. Post-mortem examinations over an election do not accomplish anything because they settle nothing. They merely lead into the field of speculation, arouse bitterness and animosities that create discord and factional strife and prevent harmony of action which is essential to real party strength.

Furthermore, it is no part of the duty of the State Central Committee to nominate candidates or to make party policies through platform declarations. Those are powers that are reserved to the voters in the party. We are the servants of the party and not its masters. Our authority comes from the rank and file; and when they have declared themselves through the channels provided by law for that purpose, it is our duty to obey the instructions and not violate them by substituting our own opinions for the expressed desires of the people. I can say for myself and for all the members and officers of this committee—and assert it without fear of successful contradiction—that in carrying on the campaign just closed the instructions as given to us by the members of the party were faithfully adhered to. Our work on behalf of the national ticket was all done under the general supervision of the National committee, with which body we worked in perfect harmony. The great Baltimore convention, its candidates and platform furnished the inspiration. In arranging and carrying on the campaign for the state ticket we looked to the platform adopted by the body whose duty it was under the law to formulate that instrument. Had we done otherwise we would have been unfaithful to the trust reposed in us by the Democracy of this state.

There is one subject that has received considerable attention in certain quarters, but which does not appeal to me as being of any importance to the committee. I refer to the question of federal patronage in this state. Personally, I have no interest whatever in the distribution of offices. I am not a candidate for any position and do not expect an appointment. Neither have I any desire for the control of the patronage or any part of it. To confer or accept the absolute power of designating men for public office, when the appointing power rests with another, is to invite at best, and a political boss never makes a move that has not for its ultimate end the accomplishment of some selfish purpose. I am now, and have always been, firm in the belief that where one occupies a place of trust, like this, in a political party he can not advance himself by the use of the influence of his position without sacrificing the interests of the party. I accepted the chairmanship of this committee holding to such belief and assuming that when the Democrats of Wisconsin honored me with a place at the head of their state organization they expected, as they had a right to expect, that personal interests would be subordinated to the welfare of the party at large. In that expectation my fellow Democrats will not be disappointed. I have no ambition to gratify, and shall give the best there is in me towards building up the party to a point where Democratic victories will come regularly, sure and easy.

The most beneficial service that we can render to our party at this time is to make immediate provision for the dissemination of Democratic doctrine; especially in those parts of the state where the Republican majorities are the largest. There are localities, which have come to my knowledge, where the voters as a whole clearly entertain perverted notions of our party and what it stands for, because they have been persistently fed on unbalanced rations of political literature. They have heard and read but little except the Republican side of political questions. The voice of a Democratic speaker has seldom been heard by them; a very little, if any, Democratic literature has ever reached them. There are no local newspapers to spread the gospel of Democracy, and the local party organizations have not received sufficient support to create that strength which is necessary in order to produce results. These are fertile fields for effective missionary work. By bringing home the truth to those who have not heretofore heard it, their minds will be relieved of that bias and prejudice that has been created by years of one-sided political education.

I believe that a permanent bureau of this committee—in charge of a competent man working under directions of the chairman and devoting his time to the systematic spreading of Democratic doctrine—would produce great results for the party. Such a man would have the time necessary to thoroughly familiarize himself with

conditions all over the state; and from the knowledge thus acquired we would be prepared to center our efforts where the most might be accomplished. Democratic newspapers could be assisted in extending their circulation into territory where nothing but Republicanism has been preached by the press these many years. Pamphlets and tracts circulated at a time when the mails are not over crowded with campaign material would keep the voters in touch with the coming Democratic administration.

This is just the right time to create such a bureau. A Democratic national administration will make and declare the party policy from time to time; and there will be no room for controversy over the kind of material that should be circulated. It can be taken at first hand from those who have been chosen by the people to legislate for the whole country. And it will be important to keep the people in touch with the national administration. This can be done through the liberal use of the mails and the efforts of the press. I trust that you will devise and recommend some plan to carry on this work.

### PLAINFIELD.

(Intended for last week but arrived too late.) Mrs. W. B. Angelo of Stevens Point spent Thursday with her relatives in Plainfield.

C. C. Ray has been carrying on route No. 4 for several days in place of Albert Lee.

W. R. Rice is erecting another neat building on his farm in West Plainfield, to be used for his auto.

Mrs. Emma Wilson left Friday for Grand Rapids, Mich., to visit her son Verne, who is reported sick.

H. C. Wood has purchased the Geo. Ellis house in town and Thursday moved it to his farm at West Plainfield.

Duncan Barker is having a large addition erected on the east end of his residence, which will make him a large roomy house.

The remains of Leslie Lea arrived here Saturday from Camp Douglas. The funeral was held at his home Sunday. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lea of this village and his sudden death was a sad shock to all.

The domestic science class in the Plainfield high school held a bazaar Thursday evening, which was well attended. Supper was served in the basement of the school building and different articles of handwork were disposed of, which the pupils had made, also home made candies and other articles. An entertainment was given in the assembly room, which was very nicely carried out by members of the High school.

### THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS

Pleasing Programs Carried Out in Districts Throughout the County—A Few Have Reported.

Miss Rosalie Eiden and pupils of district No. 2, Linwood, gave a Christmas program on Friday afternoon. The Christmas tree was beautifully trimmed and was kept lighted during the whole entertainment by two of the ladies in the district. Supt. Bannach gave a short talk and the program closed with an address by Prof. John Phelan.

On Thursday evening, before Christmas, Miss Ruth Finnessy, teacher in district No. 5, town of Sharon, and pupils gave a most interesting program. It was well attended by parents and young people of the district. Miss Finnessy deserves much credit in training the pupils to do such splendid work and entertain a room full of grown up people. Supt. Bannach and Mr. Phelan, who had spent the evening at Mr. and Mrs. Nick Eiden-Mitschen's home, witnessed the program and gave short addresses.

A pleasant evening program was given in school district No. 6, town of Eau Claire, to the parents on Friday evening before Christmas. Miss Clara Pitt, the teacher, had trained her little people with great care, as was seen by the accuracy of each number. Among those present were County Supt. Bannach and Prof. Hippensteel of the Stevens Point Normal, and the latter gave an interesting address on "Home as the Basis for Education." He brought the necessity of a good home in order to have good schools and true American citizens.

Miss Amelia Schleisemann and her pupils gave an excellent program in district No. 7, town of Sharon, at the closing of school. Over one hundred parents and friends were present to witness the efforts of the little folks to entertain. The teacher and pupils were assisted by a five piece orchestra, August Osterle and Henry Schleisemann being leaders. Sometime during the program the school board members, Messrs. Adam Burant, Slagowski and Leon Groholski, decided to give the teacher a Christmas gift of a janitor for the school for the remainder of the winter term. Mr. Burant announced this fact in his address to the audience. Supt. F. C. Bannach was present and gave an address on the "Benefit of Programs."

### When Democracy Will Die.

When the lion eats grass like an ox,  
And the fishworm swallows the whale;  
When the terrapin knits woolen socks;  
And the hare is outrun by the snail;  
When serpents walk upright like men,  
And the dole bug travels like frogs;  
When the grasshopper feeds on the hen,  
And feathers are found upon hags;  
When Thomas eats swim in the air,  
And elephants roost upon trees;  
When insects in summer are rare,  
And snuff never makes people sneeze;  
When fish creep over dry land,  
And moles on velocipedes ride;  
When fowls lay eggs in the sand,  
And women in dress take no pride;  
When Dutchmen no longer drink beer,  
And girls get to preaching on time;  
When the billy goat butts from the rear,  
And treason no longer is crime;  
When the humming bird brays like an ass,  
And limberger smells like cologne;  
When plowshares are made out of glass,  
And hearts of Tennesseans are stone;  
When sense grows in Republican heads,  
And wool on the hydraulic ram;  
Then the Democratic party will be dead,  
And this country not worth a d—n.

(The above was written by a representative in congress from Tennessee and published nearly seven years ago.)

### More Locals.

Use IVORY Wall Plaster. If Seal-bright oysters, the sanitary kind adv at McCulloch's.

T. Olsen, phone 54, is prepared to deliver green mill wood.

Miss Tena McCollin went to Westfield last Friday to visit friends.

Jones dairy farm sausage and Waukesha cream cheese at McCulloch's.

Jas. Glennon was over from Biron to spend Christmas with his relatives in the city.

Geo. Heil came home from Marquette University, Milwaukee, to spend the holidays.

Mrs. M. Isenberg and children went to Wausau last week to visit relatives for a few days.

Miss Eulalia Thomas of Dodgeville is a guest of her sister, Mrs. E. F. Johns, in this city.

Grafton Weller came up from Fond du Lac last week to visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. Geo. B. Nelson.

Misses Eva and Merle Raymond went to Plainfield last week to visit at the home of their aunt, Mrs. H. Rees.

Ray Sellers, who has held a position in Milwaukee for the past few months, came home last week and may remain here.

Miss Nellie Jones of Albert Lea, Minn., arrived last week to spend some time with her aunt, Mrs. Andy Klug.

Sam Chevlin and Sam Goldberg came over from Antigo last week to visit relatives and friends for a week or more.

Leon F. A. Hein, manual training instructor in the public schools at Urbana, Ill., is home for the mid-winter vacation.

Mrs. Carl Paff and Mrs. C. H. Wagner of Wausau were guests of Mrs. John Martini on Main street, Friday and Saturday.

T. J. Anders, who is interested in extensive farming lands near Halliday, N. D., arrived in the city last week to visit for a few days.

Wm. Cooper has gone to the John Week Lumber Co. logging camp near Marathon to drive team during the balance of the winter.

Francis P. Dodd left for his home at Merrill last Thursday after spending some time with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Somers.

John Olsen, who is employed at St. Paul, spent part of last week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Olsen, on Franklin street.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wood of Chicago came up last week for a visit at the home of the lady's mother, Mrs. P. Collins, on S. Third street.

J. Roe Pfiffner came down from Tomahawk last week to visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Pfiffner, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellandson and children of Iowa were guests at the home of the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Christianson, last week.

Otto Meyer came up from Chicago, last week, where he is employed in the office of the Forsythe-Harding Paper Co., to visit his mother and sister.

Mrs. Ellen Hungerford came up from the Wisconsin Veterans' Home and spent a part of last week with her brothers, Robert and George Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Blanchard of Edgerton are spending the holiday season at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. E. A. Sherman, on Clark street.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tobin of Solomon, Kansas, are visiting at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. J. H. O'Brien, corner of Church and Ellis streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dignan were up from Plainfield to spend a part of last week at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fonstad, on the North Side.

Eight of Pagel Milling Co.'s coupons and \$2.98 gives you a forty-two piece china dinner set worth \$8. Look for the coupons in Pagel's Best Fancy Patent flour.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wills of Washington, D. C., who had been visiting with the latter's daughter, Mrs. J. M. Bischoff, for a few days, departed for the east Saturday.

Fred Somers went up to Merrill last Thursday to visit for a few days. Fred has made his headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., for some time, being employed as a traveling salesman.

Beware of imitators. If you want to order wood or coal, ring up telephone 54; when ordering wood or coal from a teamster on the street, be sure that Olsen's name is on the wagon box.

Miss Margaret Kamrowski, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kamrowski, on the North Side, departed for Hutchinson, Minn., on Thursday to resume her position as bookkeeper.

Bernard A. Hoffman, reporter on the Oshkosh Northwestern, spent Christmas at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hoffman, 721 Franklin street, and in meeting some of his many friends.

Edward E. Johnson of Wauquesa visited with Stevens Point friends last week. He was employed in the office of Fisher, Hanna & Cashin during the past summer, but is now attending the University of Wisconsin.

The last issue of the Overland magazine contained a well written and most interesting story entitled "Lachryma Montis," (Tear of the Mountain) by Miss Evelyn Fox, granddaughter of Mrs. W. J. Clifford of this city.

Prof. J. V. Collins has been in Ohio for the past few days, presenting a paper before the State Association of High school teachers at Columbus last Saturday and is visiting at Wooster, his former home, and other points this week.

Miss Helen Walters has been visiting with friends at Green Bay for the past few days, accompanying to that city Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith and son, Norman, who spent Christmas here at the home of Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Sam Adams.

T. E. Dever, who with his wife came up from Milwaukee to spend Christmas at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Langenberg, returned to the metropolis Thursday afternoon, but is in the city again to enjoy a short New Year vacation.

## aiding the big city poor

Milwaukee Reporter Tells of Good Work Done by Lady Well Known to Stevens Pointers.

The following from the Milwaukee Journal will be of interest to friends of the late Chas. S. Havenor, a former resident of this city, and the husband of the philanthropic lady, referred to:

Oh, it's hard, very hard, at this time of the year, when all should be beautiful and bright to see trouble. It's bad enough at any time, to know of trouble, but just now it does seem as though every one should be happy.

I was told Tuesday morning that I might go with Mrs. Agnes Havenor, the owner of the Milwaukee baseball club, while she delivered twenty-five baskets of provisions to as many homes. I went to only three. It was quite enough.

The first place visited was a flat. There was a sign for furnished rooms in the front window, but the woman who rented it said that since the students left Marquette for home they had been empty. She was very grateful for the basket and the two \$5 bills Mrs. Havenor gave her as an added Christmas gift. Gradually she told her sad story. "I don't hardly know what to tell," she said, "and I don't know what I should do were it not for kind-hearted people. I have just returned from my mother's funeral. My father died just two weeks before she did, and I have nothing, absolutely nothing, but my three little ones. I love them, but just now I haven't a cent in the house."

The poor woman burst into tears. In her basket she found chicken, apples, oranges, celery, cranberries, grapes, sweet potatoes, lettuce, red and white cabbage and radishes. Mrs. Foley, who received this basket, would be glad to get some more roomers at her flat at 230 Ninth street.

Quite different, but even more pathetic, was a case on Eighth st. The woman met us at the door.

"O thank you," she exclaimed. "My husband is very ill, and I am afraid any moment that he will die. Poor Bill has been ill for two years and four months. He has been seven months in the hospital and now he comes home to die. He was a good husband. The Holy Father has just been here to administer the last communion."

"Isn't there something your husband would like. I'll send him anything he wants, if you'll only tell me what it is," said Mrs. Havenor, with tears in her eyes. But "Poor Bill" is beyond wanting anything now. He is willing to die. We didn't wish her a Merry Christmas, this woman who kept back her tears. It would have been heartless. And we closed the door very softly, for the hand of death was in that home, and we felt it. For both of us had looked at Bill, and heard his faint voice.

"The blessing of God on you and yours, this Merry Christmas," was the greeting when we took a well-filled basket to an old woman living in the rear of a house on Twelfth st. She is

87, feeble and sick. But she said she never forgot when it was Christmas. She was a dear old Irish lady.

"Have you any children," she asked Mrs. Havenor.

"No, I'm sorry, but I haven't." "Well, you're as well off," said the lady philosopher. "Sure, I had seven, and now they and my dear, good man, is all laid in Calvary. What's the use, I say, of having the darlings if you got to lay 'em away? And now I'm here all alone, and not a one to spend Christmas with me. I bless you both, as the Almighty God will, too, and I hope that next Christmas you won't be bringing me a basket. I want to go to my children."

Mrs. Havenor is still out delivering the remaining twenty-two baskets.

### Brought Here For Burial.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mattice, former residents of this city, but who now reside at 731 Humbolt avenue, Wausau, brought the remains of their little son, Edmond, to this city for burial, last Thursday. The child, who was aged two years and four months, passed away the Tuesday before. Interment followed their arrival in St. Peter's cemetery, Father Elbert officiating.

### Notice.

George Buzza of the town of Hull announces that he will move his shingle mill to Jordan for this season. Those wanting to have shingles sawed should haul their timber to Cryst Marchel's place. Mill will start up about March 1, 1913.

Edward P. Vilas, one of Wisconsin's leading attorneys, met with a lamentable death at his home in Milwaukee, falling downstairs and breaking his neck Christmas night and passing away the following morning. Mr. Vilas, who was a brother of the late Col. Wm. F. Vilas, was a native of Madison, 60 years of age.

## CORRECT FOOT-FORM FOOTWEAR

# Wear-u-well Shoes

Stylish — NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT — Serviceable

Wear-U-Well Factory Prices	Middleman's Price
\$1.98	\$3.00
2.48	3.50
2.98	4.00

**Our Direct**  
From Factory to You  
method saves you the  
difference of \$1.02 in  
cost price of your shoes.

### WEAR-U-WELL SHOE CO.

W. F. ROOT, Manager

108 S. E. Public Square

Stevens Point, Wis.

# A BIG SALE OF MEN'S and BOYS' OVERCOATS

## Now in Full Blast at Our Store

### We have included in this BIG SPECIAL SALE 300-Men's and Boys' Overcoats-300

All of the most Select Styles and Strictly New Goods.

The mild season left us with too large a stock on hand, and we must dispose of them at a Sacrifice.

### It will pay you to buy an Overcoat

even if your intention was to make your old one do this winter, as our prices will certainly appeal to you.

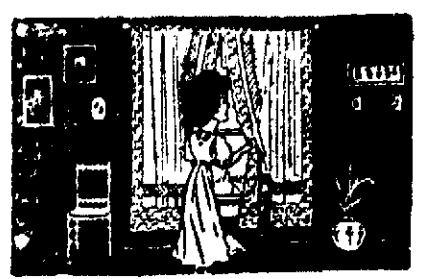
### This is one of the Biggest Sales

we have ever put on. Be sure to come early and get a choice while the stock is still complete.

# THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING STORE



YOUR WHITEST FRIEND



REMARKS:

Lace Curtains, Rugs, Carpets.

Ward's Laundry Phone Double 6

Dr. O. von Neupert, PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS

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WAYNE F. COWAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Dr. Angus E. MacMillan Physician and Surgeon

DR. V. W. PURDY OSTEOPATH

D. N. ALCORN, M. D. - Government Expert in - Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

J. W. BIRD, M. D. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist

GEO. A. HOULAHAN. SURGEON DENTIST

Drs. M. & F. J. Krembs SURGEON DENTISTS

Dr. L. Pasternacki DENTIST

W. R. SWAN, M. D. C. Veterinary Surgeon

MRS. A. LAMPE, 511 Park Street, Tel. Red 142

Parcel Post Is Operated On Unit System With 8 Zones

Any One Can Learn Postage Rates by Figuring Out Distance From Postoffice.

Country Is Mapped Out With 3,500 Units--Government Selis Guides Cheaply.

BEGINNING New Year's day at 6 a. m. the new parcel post law permits any inhabitant of the United States to send through the mail merchandise of all descriptions, provided it does not weigh more than eleven pounds and is not more than six feet in combined length and girth.

bered units printed on it shows that New York city is in unit 717, which, of course, is in the first zone. Each locality makes its own first zone, so it was necessary for the postoffice department to have printed separate maps for each locality.

Limit of first zone from Chicago. Rate 4 cents for first pound and 3 cents for each additional pound. Limit of second zone from Chicago. Rate 6 cents, 4 cents. Limit of third zone from Chicago. Rate 7 cents, 5 cents. Fourth zone. Rate 8 cents, 6 cents.

This map, made with Chicago as a base, shows how the zone system will be used in arranging rates for the parcel post service which will be inaugurated Jan. 1. Establishing zones by drawing circles of different diameters, with each postoffice as a center, would mean an impracticable amount of figuring.

TYPICAL DIAGRAM INDICATING PARCEL POST ZONES FROM CHICAGO AND SHOWING HOW TO COMPUTE POSTAGE ON PACKAGES.

For the purpose of carrying this law into effect the United States is divided into zones, with different rates of postage applicable to each, as follows:

Weight.	1st zone.		2nd zone.		3rd zone.		4th zone.		5th zone.		6th zone.		7th zone.		8th zone.	
	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Local rate.	Zone rate.
1 pound	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
2 pounds	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36
3 pounds	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53
4 pounds	0.08	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55
5 pounds	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.56
6 pounds	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.57
7 pounds	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.58
8 pounds	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59
9 pounds	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.57	0.60
10 pounds	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61
11 pounds	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62

postal service has not been increased. Such a step is considered unnecessary at present. The postoffice department has been working overtime since last July, when congress passed the law, preparing for the inauguration of the new service. Twenty thousand of the most delicate and intricate scales have been ordered for delivery before Jan. 1.

maximum charge for the local zone is 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound. After that there is a graduated increase, the second zone having a radius of 150 miles, the third 300 miles, etc., until the eighth zone, which includes every town over 1,800 miles. Separate provision is made for all packages that weigh four ounces or less. Like the present system of fourth class matter, there will be a flat rate of a cent an ounce. If a package weighs over four ounces it goes under the pound rate.

WIRELESS PHONE A SUCCESS.

Harvard Professor Sends Sound of Voice Thirty-Five Miles. Assistant Professor G. W. Pierce of the department of physics at Harvard has devised a new wireless telephone instrument which may eventually revolutionize the methods of long distance communication. The new instrument has already received the hearty endorsement of John Hays Hammond, Jr.

AT 80 GIVES HEALTH RULES.

Enjoy Yourself and Ignore Diet Tables, Says Sir George Birdwood. Sir George Birdwood, officer of the Legion of Honor, laureate of the French Academy and formerly professor of anatomy and physiology at Bombay, has contributed at the age of eighty his views on how to reach a ripe old age. His maxims are: Don't think about your health. Enjoy yourself as much as possible. Ignore dietary tables. Eat whenever you feel inclined. Look on the bright side of things.

designate the zone. All he has to do is to mark his scale with the zone indicator and the machine will show the amount of postage. The postoffice department has issued a guide book and map that can be purchased for 75 cents. There is also an insurance against loss of all packages not over \$50.

The greatest advantage of the parcel post is to the farmer who wants to sell his products direct to the consumer. A postal card for a dozen or more fresh eggs can be sent on one day and the eggs received the next. All kinds of produce will be acceptable. Eggs can be packed separately in cotton and placed in corrugated pasteboard boxes so they can be shipped with entire safety. All packages containing eggs must be marked "eggs."

All fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, glassware, etc., must be marked "fragile." It is expected that the parcel post will hurt the express companies' business, particularly in short deliveries, on account of the cheap rates of the parcel post. The suburban poultry and produce markets will be accessible to thousands of town buyers. The parcel post stamps measure 1 by 1 1/2 inches between perforated lines.

French students are complaining of the invasion of the Latin Quarter by foreigners. Perhaps they want the time and place for real study. Here is a remedy that will cure your cold. Why waste time and money experimenting when you can get a preparation that has won a world wide reputation by its cures of this disease and can always be depended upon? It is known everywhere as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and is a medicine of real merit. For sale by all dealers.

RUSSIA'S BIGGEST FORGERY.

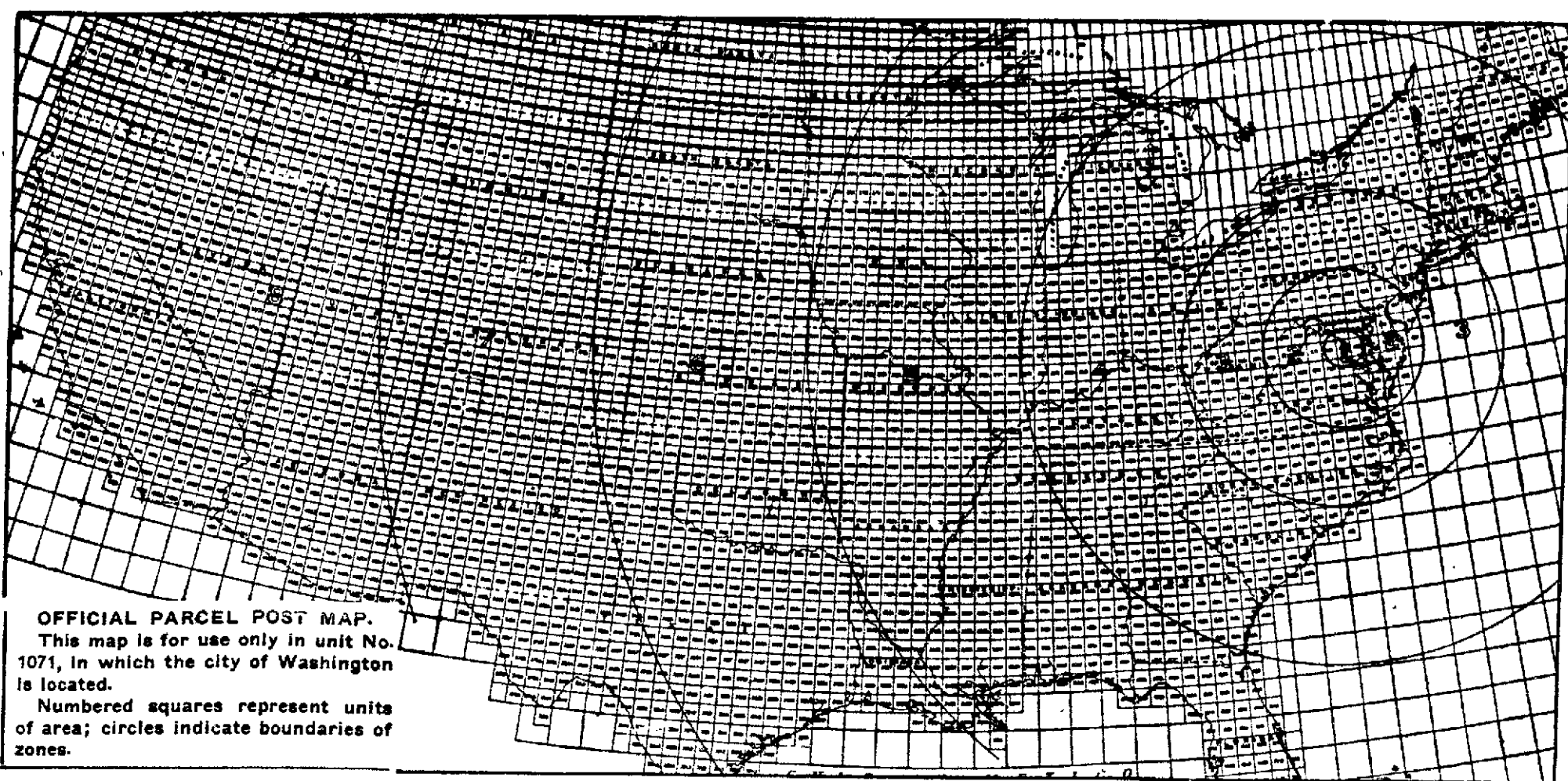
Gang Turned Out Millions of Counterfeit Notes. Russia's secret police are busy tracing the producers of millions of counterfeit notes that have been passed into circulation in Russia and on Russian financial houses abroad. It is the biggest and most perplexing forgery case they have ever tackled. Four of the men concerned in the traffic—a commercial drummer named Dunlevsky, a merchant named Semonev and two others named Liebenthal and Rochlin—have been captured with skillfully forged notes to the face value of nearly a quarter of a million rubles in their possession. They have been subjected to the Russian variety of the third degree examination, but have revealed nothing leading to the discovery of the forgers' factory.

FOR WOMEN ONLY Do You Feel This Way? Backache or Headache Dragging Down Sensations Nervous—Drains—Tenderness Low Down. It is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce's Faculty at Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y. Consultation is free and advice is strictly in confidence. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores the health and spirits and removes those painful symptoms mentioned above. It has been sold by druggists for over 40 years, in fluid form, at \$1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in tablet form, as modified by R. V. Pierce, M.D. Sold by Medicine Dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 80c in stamps.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

One in Which the Readers Are Vitrally Interested Is Discussed by Our Washington Correspondent. [Special to The Gazette]—"There is one way, and one way only, for the Democrats to remain in power: By giving the people after election what they promised before election. The people don't want excuses; they want deeds." This is Speaker Champ Clark's idea of what the Democratic party must do to make good and to be retained in power. "If there is anything I believe in strongly," said Mr. Clark, "it is that promises made to win an election should be religiously carried out after the election is won. Men should say what they mean and mean what they say, and they should speak the plain language of the plain people so that all may understand. The voters of the land have a right to be treated honestly, candidly, fairly and courageously. They are entitled to that square deal of which we hear so much and see so little." "Robert J. Walker's report on the tariff remains to this day the greatest paper on that subject. In it he laid down this general principle: 'The highest rates should be on luxuries; the lowest or none at all on the necessities of life.' That should be the basis of our revision of the tariff to which we are solemnly committed. 'The rates should be arranged so as to produce the maximum of revenue, while taking from the ultimate consumers the minimum of money in the shape of tariff taxes. That statement may appear paradoxical, but what it proposes is perfectly feasible. There is a maximum revenue-producing tariff rate on each particular item which can be ascertained, and which should be ascertained. The moment the rate on any article goes above the maximum revenue-producing rate the revenue begins to fall off, and the more the rate is increased the more the revenue dwindles until it disappears entirely and the rate becomes prohibitive.' "Such is the case with blankets nine feet long, worth not over forty cents per pound, an article of prime necessity on which the compound specific and ad valorem amounts to a tariff tax of between 165 and 182 per cent. "Without going into wearisome details, it is safe to say that three-fourths of all the tariff rates of the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot tariff bill are above the maximum revenue-producing rates and should be reduced at least to a competitive point. The truth is that the words 'a competitive tariff' are more easily understood than the words 'a tariff for revenue only.' 'A competitive tariff' is one which would give Americans the American market so long as they sell at fair prices, but would let in foreign products if Americans undertake to gouge Americans. 'A competitive tariff' would in practice be 'a tariff for revenue.' The revenue can be increased more frequently by reducing rates than by increasing them. "The present tariff, if thoroughly overhauled, could be made to produce a great deal more revenue and at the same time not cost the taxpayers one-fourth of what they now pay, for under the present system where one dollar goes into the federal treasury four or five dollars go into the pockets of the tariff barons. "The rates in a new bill or new bills should be fully as low as the rates in the bills which we passed during this congress, and in some cases lower. "All the talk about the Democrats wanting to injure business is absolutely preposterous. What we want to do is to give every man an equal opportunity in the race of life, and not pamper a few at the expense of many. That plan would foster every legitimate industry in the land and injure none. That is one way in which congress can aid in reducing the exceedingly high cost of living, which is really the most pressing, vexatious and important problem with which we have to deal. What the people demand is cheaper food, cheaper clothing, cheaper necessities of life generally, and any cuts in tariff rates which do not accomplish that are not worth the trouble and labor of making. The revision ought to be made carefully, scientifically and in harmony with Democratic promises." Cutters and Sleighs. I wish to announce that I am now receiving my line of cutters and sleighs. They are all of the best make and I am selling them at rock bottom prices. Call and look the line over. Peter Trierweiler, 308-310 Clark street. Now a Washington scientist says that the woman of the future will be bald-headed. To which foremost women will contemptuously and significantly reply, "Rats!" Mrs. A. R. Tabor, of Orford, Me., had been troubled with sick headaches for about five years, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She has taken two bottles of them and they have cured her. Sick headaches are caused by a disordered stomach, for which these tablets are especially intended. Try them, get well and stay well. For sale by all druggists.





OFFICIAL PARCEL POST MAP.  
This map is for use only in unit No. 1071, in which the city of Washington is located.  
Numbered squares represent units of area; circles indicate boundaries of zones.

## HOW PARCEL POST RATES ARE FIXED

Charges Are Regulated Under the Zone System.

### BIG ENTERPRISE LAUNCHED

Eleven Pounds Is the Limit in Weight for a Single Package—Anything That Will Not Injure Other Mail Can Be Sent.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

With the coming of the New Year the United States government will enter into a new field of enterprise—the transmittal of merchandise by what is known as the parcel post. For years there has been a demand for such a system of inexpensive transmittal of packages. The camps of favor and disfavor of the parcel post scheme have been about equally divided. Finally at the last session of congress a bill was passed which will put the plan into operation, but only it must be said in little more than an experimental way.

It is the intention of Uncle Sam to move rather slowly in the parcel post matter. He wants to find how popular it will be, how much it will cost the government, and whether there is to be a profit or loss at the end of each year. If it is found that the plan is successful from the point of view of the people, which means the government also, the parcel post will be extended until finally it reaches the proportions which its proponents say they believe it is destined to assume.

### Zone System Explained.

It is no exaggeration to say that thousands upon thousands of inquiries have been made of the postmaster general as to just what the parcel post will mean to the people. It was the law of congress establishing the system which made provision for a division of the country into zones and into 35,000 units which are to be used as centers in describing the circles which mark the boundaries of the zones. There has been no clear understanding, apparently, of this zone system, but really it is a very simple matter.

The accompanying map shows the country divided into zones from the unit in which Washington is situated, as the center. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

Each unit contains an area thirty miles square. Now each unit is a center from which the zones are drawn and so every unit in the country no matter where it is situated will have zones drawn from it just exactly as Washington has them drawn from it. For instance, take Keokuk, Ia., which is in a unit in the fifth zone. From that will be drawn circles exactly as they are drawn from Washington and they will be numbered from Keokuk as number one, just as they are numbered from Washington as number one. Of course, however, Zone Six will have a different geographical position as related to Keokuk than it has as related to Washington, but as the radius of the circles drawn from Keokuk is the same length as the radius of the circles drawn from Washington, Keokuk's Zone Six will be just as far from its center as Washington's Zone Six is.

### How Rates Are Fixed.

It can be seen from this readily enough that the postal rates from Washington to its particular zone will be the same as the postal rates from Keokuk to its particular zones. Each unit being about thirty miles square will of course contain in most cases a number of postoffices, but each office in the same unit is considered as being the center of the circles from which the zones are drawn. The rates of postage are fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price to every place in any zone is just the same. To illustrate, it will cost exactly the same amount to send a parcel from Washington to Erie, Pa., that it costs to send it to Atlanta, Ga., because Erie and Atlanta with reference to Washington are situated in the fourth

zone. The rates therefore are fixed from the unit in which the postoffice is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any one zone.

It will be seen by reference to the table of rates of postage that it will cost more per pound to send a package a long distance than it does to send it a short distance. The rate increases for a package weighing one pound at the rate of one cent for each zone. No package weighing more than 11 pounds can be sent under the new parcel post law. It should be said right here that on the long hauls the parcel post may not be able to compete with the express companies, but that on shorter hauls it can so compete. It was the expressed desire of the legislators and of the postoffice officials that the parcel post system should be made of particular use to persons having farm and factory products to transmit to customers. It is probable that producers must study the rates of postage and the convenience of transmittal and compare them with the cost and convenience under present methods before individually a man can determine whether he is to profit or not by the change. Then there is another thing to be considered and which only can be known definitely when fuller regulations have been made to specify exactly what kind of things can be sent by parcel post. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly wrapped and which will not injure other mail matter with which it may come in contact.

### Copy Foreign Countries.

It is probable that the government will adopt a means of transportation for certain kinds of its merchandise much like those which have been adopted in parcel post countries abroad. What the English call hampers, basket-like arrangements, probably will be adopted, and as these can be kept separate from the ordinary mail matter it is believed that the regulations as finally adopted will allow the sending of eggs, butter, dressed poultry, live poultry, honey, fruit, and other products of the country.

The 11-pound limit for a single package may work at first against any very extended use of the parcel post for some of the articles which have been named. Of course, more weight can be sent if it is sent in different parcels, but the cost in that case would be heavier because the increase per pound on a single package is not great up to 11 pounds, and probably it would increase at no greater rate if the government were to raise the limit of weight which is now fixed. To make it simpler, it will cost more to send two packages of 11 pounds than it would to send one package of 22 pounds if the government eventually should allow a heavier single package to be carried and should charge in proportion just what it does now for one package of 11 pounds weight.

Every postmaster in the United States will have a parcel post map like the one which is here reproduced except that the zone lines will be shown with the unit of his postoffice as a center. All that a postmaster will have to do when a parcel is presented for transportation is to find out in what zone the destination of the package lies. His table will show him instantly the rate per pound from

the unit in which his postoffice lies to the zone of the package's destination, the price as has been explained before, to every postoffice in any one zone being the same. The parcel post will take nothing but fourth-class matter. Printed matter is still in the third-class designation. Therefore books cannot be sent by the parcel post system. This the postoffice authorities seem to think is in a way unjust and may work a hardship. It may be that in the future the law will be changed so as to include all printed matter. It seems to be certain that an attempt will be made to bring about this change as speedily as possible.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has ordered that postmasters be advised that parcel post packages cannot be accepted for mailing unless they bear a distinctive parcel post stamp and have attached to them the return card of the sender. A series of distinctive stamps is now in course of preparation for this class of mail as required by the law creating the parcel post system. Consignments of these stamps will be ready for shipment to all postoffices in ample time for the establishment of the new system on New Year's day.

The postoffice department has given instruction to every postmaster in the country to enlighten his patrons as much as possible on the general subject of the parcel post and especially on the use of the special stamps and the necessary attachment of the return card. The law requires that all fourth-class matter mailed after January 1, 1913, without parcel post stamps attached shall be treated as "held for postage" matter. Parcel post packages will be available only at postoffices, branch postoffices, lettered and local named stations, and such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmasters.

Rate on Seeds Not Affected. It should be said that the act of congress which puts a parcel post plan into operation does not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants as fixed by section 482 of the postal laws and regulations.

The classification of articles available as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of mailability under the act of congress, if the postmaster general shall find on experience "that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or shall permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the interstate commerce commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof."

Through many years different members of the house and senate have been interested in promoting parcel post legislation. Among the men most active in securing the legislation which soon is to go into effect as law are Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, Representatives David J. Lewis of Maryland and William Sulzer of New York, who has just been elected governor of that state.

### RATES OF POSTAGE

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are available at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are available at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

	1st zone	2d zone	3d zone	4th zone	5th zone	6th zone	7th zone	8th zone
Wt. Lbs.	Local rate.	Zone rate.	Zone rate.	Zone rate.	Zone rate.	Zone rate.	Zone rate.	Zone rate.
1...	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.12
2...	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.24
3...	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.36
4...	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.48
5...	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.60
6...	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.72
7...	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.84
8...	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.96
9...	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	1.08
10...	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.20
11...	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.32

\*For a full explanation of the rates of postage in the First Zone see the Parcel Post Guide.

## APPROVES RULES FOR PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Issues Regulations Governing System.

### WHAT MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

Gives American People Opportunity to Send Farm and Factory Products by Mail From and to Any Point in United States.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has just approved the regulations which cover in detail the articles which may or may not be sent by parcel post. These regulations are now being turned off at the government printing office on a "rush order" and they will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

The rules as to what can be sent and what cannot be sent and the instructions for the preparation of mailable articles with other "official advice" are given here as they have just been prepared by the postoffice department in Washington.

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of our possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined.

### Mailable Perishable Articles.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any offices within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be suitably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other container. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and packed in a container.

There is no restriction on salted, dried, smoked or cured meats and other meat products, but fresh meat in any form will be transported only within the first zone.

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "PERISHABLE," and articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

Manufactured Articles. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

When sharp pointed instruments are offered for mailing, the points must be capped or encased. Blades must be bound so that they will remain attached to each other or within their handles or sockets.

In Powders, pepper, snuff, or other similar powders not explosive, or any similar pulverized dry substance, not poisonous, may be sent when inclosed in cases made of metal, wood or other material to render impossible the escape of any of the contents. Flour of all kinds must be put up in such manner as to prevent the package breaking or the flour being scattered in the mails.

Queen Bees and Nursery Stock. Queen bees, live insects, and dried

reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail.

Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all other plant products for preparation may be mailed under the same conditions.

Confectionery and Soap. Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be inclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

Sealed original packages of proprietary articles, such as soaps, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, and not in themselves unmarketable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

Millinery. Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcel stamped or labeled "FRAGILE."

Unmarketable Matter. The following matter is declared unmarketable by law:

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise marketable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears and delineation or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a post office or found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the divisions of dead letters.

Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison, poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Pistols, Animals and Birds.

Pistols or revolvers, whether in detached parts or otherwise; live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds, or poultry, except as elsewhere provided; raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article having a bad odor will not be admitted to the mails.

Treatment of Undeliverable Parcels.

Perishable matter will be delivered as promptly as possible, but if such matter can not be delivered and becomes offensive and injurious to health, postmasters may destroy it, or the injurious or offensive portion thereof.

Parcels Improperly Packed.

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly inclosed or packed for safe shipment.

When parcels on which the postage is wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid is deposited for local delivery and the sender is unknown, notice of detention need not be sent but such matter will be delivered and the deficient postage collected from the addressee by the carrier. If the addressee refuses to pay the postage the matter will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters.

Insurance on Parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

Forwarding of Parcels.

Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, in which case the necessary stamps will be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined. A parcel will not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From."

In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it will be permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postage stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Please do not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

Distinctive Stamps.

The law requires that the postage on all matter must be prepaid by distinctive parcel post stamps affixed. Postmasters cannot receive for mailing parcels that do not bear such stamps.

Parcel post stamps are not valid for the payment of postage on matter of the first, second, and third classes, and when used for that purpose, the matter to which they are affixed shall be treated as "held for postage."

Maps and Guides.

Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 75 cents, through the chief clerk of the post office department. In ordering maps care should be taken to specify the post office from which the postage rates are to be determined.

## PLEASANT TIME IN PROSPECT

Bachelor Brother Now Knows Something of the Duties That Fall to the Young Mother.

"I was visiting my married sister in Toledo last week," relates "Buck" Hawes. "She's got a three-year-old kid, and, while I am fairly fond of children, I am a bachelor and somewhat set in my ways. I was rather dismayed, therefore, when my sister proposed leaving me in the house with the child one afternoon. And here's what she said:

"Don't put yourself to a bit of trouble—he can take care of himself. See that he doesn't climb up to the pantry shelves and keep an eye on him so that he won't get into any mischief. He won't annoy you. Don't let him go down cellar and watch that he doesn't get hold of the books in the library, and he'll amuse himself all right. If he cries, give him a cookie, and if that doesn't stop him, ride him on your back. But don't let him bother you a bit. I'll be home in an hour!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## RINGWORM ON CHILD'S FACE

Stratford, Iowa.—"Three years ago this winter my seven-year-old son had ringworm on the face. First it was in small red spots which had a rough crust on the top. When they started they looked like little red dots and then they got bigger, about the size of a bird's egg. They had a white rough ring around them, and grew continually worse and soon spread over his face and legs. The child suffered terrible itching and burning, so that he could not sleep nights. He scratched them and they looked fearful. He was cross when he had them. We used several bottles of liniment, but nothing helped.

"I saw where a child had a rash on the face and was cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I decided to use them. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment about one month, and they cured my child completely." (Signed) Mrs. Barbara Prim, Jan. 30, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

He Was Calling.

Friend—What was the title of your poem?

Poet—"Oh, Give Me Back My Dreams!"

Friend—And what did the editor write to you?

Poet—"Take 'em!"—McCall's Magazine.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Wm. H. Ritchie*. In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

She Believed Him.

She—Do you love me more than ever, dear?

He—Oh, yes, more than never, darling.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER is the best quality, and best selling cigar on the market. Adv.

Help comes to those who are willing to pay for it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. *See a bottle at the drug store.*

A little learning is not as dangerous as the big conceit that goes with it.

## TIRED BLOOD CAUSES WOMEN'S AILMENTS

(Copyright 1912 by The Tonitives Co.)

Tired Blood causes Backache, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Womb Trouble, Bloodlessness, Nervousness, Lack of Strength and Other Complaints, peculiar to women. The blood

becomes not only tired, but depleted, and a condition known as

Anemia sets in. Much suffering, and perhaps life itself may be saved by a timely and thorough treatment of

Tonitives, to so fertilize and enrich the blood, that it will not lack the elements necessary to perform its various functions. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail. The Tonitives Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ALBERTA THE PRICE OF BEEF

60 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) has been the "Big Game Country." Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of acres of excellent, fertile plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 60 acres (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts of Alberta. The crops are always good; the climate is excellent; schools and churches are everywhere; the land is fertile, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

C. J. Lewis, 412 Broadway, L. T. Co., Dept. R. F. Lewis, 176 Avenue A, St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents, or address the Superintendent of Immigration, The Tower, Montreal.

4,000 TO 20,000 ACRES WATER COUNTRY, for sale or lease. For information, send to: Canadian Land Co., 100-101, Montreal, Que.





"Old year, you shall not die.  
We did so laugh and cry with you,  
I've half a mind to die with you,  
Old year, if you must die."

TIME and tide wait not. And so we are gathered once more around the couch of the dying year, whose short lifetime has been fraught with new experiences and old failures, with sorrow and with joy to the sons of men. With friendly feelings of regret we watch his solemn passing. The weary sighing of the winter wind over the frozen wastes of snow is a mournful dirge for the days that are gone, for the irrevocable past. Chastening some with the heavy hand of sorrow and woeful loss showering blessings of happiness and love upon others, the year that is "dying in the night" has striven mightily to be the friend of all. Even where unmerited misfortune has swamped the high spirit and bruised the aching heart the old year's passing stirs memories of regret for bright hopes faded, and of gratitude for the few radiant gleams of happiness which have illumined the darkness.

By a natural force of habit, with many the declining moments of the old year are devoted to a sort of spiritual stock-taking. The mistakes and the offenses of the past are canvassed over during this "burial of last year's sins," and resolutions of reformation adopted for future guidance. It has been said that those who make good resolutions are only those who break them. Too often they are simply the impotent products of lingering habit, aroused to life in the bewildering swirl of a customary moral house cleaning, and doomed to a brief existence. A momentary repentance, induced by the solemnity and associations of the season, does not effect much material change in the moral capacity for clean living. Generally, something is bound to give way when new wine is put into old bottles. To do as a matter of course that which is right as it comes is the true secret of a good life, and becomes in time a force more persistent and effectual than the weak-kneed habit of shipping an ill-assorted deck cargo of good resolutions, whose shifting in bad weather will give serious trouble until it is jettisoned, or swept overboard.

But hush! the hour is near. The old man is breathing hard, his eyes grow dim, the hue of death is spreading over his hollow cheeks and wrinkled brows. Soon he will be gone, forgotten with the trouble and sorrow, the joy and delight he brought in his train. "Across the waste his son and heir doth ride post-haste," and we prepare to salute the rising sun, to make the rafters ring with "The king is dead, long live the king." And so unmindful of "benefits forgot," with regret and remembrance buried deep in the joy of the moment, we hail the signals of the momentous change—the blaring of sirens and the boom of cannon the cheering of reveling crowds and the mad joyous clanging of multitudinous bells.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty light:  
The year is dying in the night;  
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

The blessed glad new year is coming, heralded with rejoicing, and resplendent with hope. "There's a new foot on the floor, my friend, and

a new face at the door." Bacchus and Venus and bright-eyed Hebe give welcome and homage to the newcomer, and salute the opening of his reign with mirthful song and joyous laughter. The festive celebration of the new year has been a salient feature in the social life of all civilized peoples, ancient and modern, and that characteristic persists in the strenuous life of today.

The time at which the year began varied much among different nations. The Carthaginians, Egyptians, Persians and other nations of antiquity began their year at the autumnal equinox. New Year's day falling on September 22, of modern reckoning which is also the beginning of the Jewish civil year. The Greeks chose December 22, and afterward June 22. January 1 was first adopted by the Romans, when Julius Caesar brought the civil year into close harmony with the solar, in B. C. 46, but, for many centuries the example was not followed by subsequent European nations. At one time there were seven different dates for the beginning of the year among the Christian nations, and even successive popes, until comparatively recent times, scarcely ever adopted the same chronology. Russia and the eastern empire of Constantinople dated from September 1, and the Mohammedan year, being dependent on the phases of the moon, had and has no fixed beginning. January 1 became the accepted date of the New Year among the Catholic nations of Europe in 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII introduced the new style of reckoning and corrected the accumulated discrepancies between the Julian computation and the actual solar year by striking ten days out of the almanac of that year. By 1700 this date was in general use throughout Europe, but it was not until 1752 that England and her American colonies adopted it.

Ancient and modern civilized peoples, while differing as to the day from which they reckoned the beginning of the civil year, have agreed in distinguishing it by special festivities and religious observances. The Romans dedicated January 1 to the oldest of their gods, Janus, of the two faces, one youthful and one aged—a symbol of the wisdom of the god who knows the past and can peer into the future. They sacrificed to him on twelve altars, and were careful so to order their conduct on New Year's day that every word and action should be a happy augury of the twelve months of the coming year. Kindly salutations and presents of figs, dates and sweetmeats were exchanged among the people, holiday dress was worn, and feasting became universal. New Year presents became under the Caesars a source of great personal profit to the ruler, and an onerous burden to his subjects. The infamous Caligula, making it known that his daughter required a dowry at the New Year, walked barefooted over the piles of gold which covered the courtyard of his palace—gifts of the terrorized Roman citizens. How this custom persisted down the ages may be gathered from the fact that, even as late as the reign of William and Mary, the English nobility were accustomed to "send to the king a purse with gold in it, every New Year's tide." Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were almost wholly supplied from

the New Year contributions of her subjects, and, although she made return gifts, it is related that she took good care to have the balance well in her own favor.

The early fathers of the church reprobated the immoral and superstitious observances of the pagan festival, and directed that the Christian year should be opened with a day of fasting, prayer and humiliation. The festive character of the day, however, pertinaciously clung to it throughout the ages, and the church preserved its religious aspect, by making it a festival in commemoration of the circumcision. In Catholic countries, New Year's day is a holiday of strict obligation, opening with a solemn midnight mass and the singing of the Te Deum. Many Protestant churches hold a "watch night service" through the last three hours of the departing year—a solemn service of prayer and song and exhortation—which is hushed into a few minutes of silent meditation as the midnight hour draws near, and then breaks forth into a song of praise, greeting the first moment of the new-born year.

## THE VANISHED YEAR

Once again a year has vanished,  
To the realm of by-gones banished,  
Where the past years sleep in glory—  
Not forgotten—gone before—  
And the New Year comes to greet us,  
On the wings of Time to meet us,  
And to tell the old old story  
Of the years that are no more.

In the wings of Time swift flying,  
Lies the Old Year, sighing, dying,  
Borne to join the host that slumbers  
On that distant unknown shore—  
Borne to join the countless legion,  
That have crossed that mystic region,  
And are counted with the numbers  
In that land of Nevermore.

Once again the bells are ringing  
Tidings of the New Year bringing  
With the blithe and gladsome clangor  
Of the bells that rang of yore,  
And their glad and tuneful pealing,  
Brighter, fairer skies revealing,  
Bids us banish sorrow, anger,  
Think of gladness yet in store.

Let us greet the New Year gladly—  
Though we miss the old one sadly—  
Let us hope for bright skies o'er us,  
Let our dreams be ever fair—  
Let us banish care and sorrow,  
Hope for gladness on the morrow—  
Let us build for days before us,  
Brighter castles in the air.

## CAN YOUR BABY FIND ITS NOSE.

Here Are Some of the Tests for Determining Normal Child.

If a child of three years knows his name and can thrust a chubby finger to his nose, mouth and eyes, when asked about those organs, he's a normal kid. If he can't then it's time papa and mamma got busy with petty's little think tank or he'll grow up to be a boob.

This, in plain Rovey-sque, is the translation of the formula given in scientific terms by the medical savants of the Mental Hygiene conference and exhibit, who are holding "tests of children" in the hall of the city college, remarks the New York Journal.

"A child of four," continues the scientific formula, "is expected to know its sex and to be able to recognize such objects as a key, knife or a penny, and to tell the comparative length of lines."

"At five a boy or girl should be able to draw a square and to repeat sentences. When a child is six we ask for definitions. I might ask: 'What is a fork?' If a boy answered: 'I eat with a fork,' it would be sufficient for that age, but if he inserted the word 'something' in his definition, as 'A fork is something to eat with,' it would place him in the eight-year class. If he said: 'A piece of tableware,' he would be in the twelve-year class."

A child of ten is asked what he would do if he missed a train. Here the answers vary. Any reply that is an answer is accepted. One child said: "Wait for another." Another said he would "run and catch it." While a boy from the Bronx said he would go home for the day.

What to do if struck by a playmate was the most puzzling of all questions. Boys invariably looked at their mothers when the question was put. "Forgive him," was the answer only a few times.

The best examination passed so far was by seven-year-old Donald Grant of 527 West 136th street, who passed the examination for the child of ten.

**'Father, I'm Glad You Smoke Duke's Mixture'**

Before we tell you about the boy and his air rifle, we want you to hear about **Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture**—the tobacco that thousands of men find "just right" for rolling—or tucking into a pipe.

## Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture

This favorite tobacco is fine old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf that has been thoroughly aged, stemmed—and then granulated. It has the true tobacco taste, for the very simple reason that it is **pure** tobacco.

Pay what you will—it is impossible to get a purer or more likeable smoke than Duke's Mixture. It is now a **Liggett & Myers** leader, and is unsurpassed in quality.

In every box there is one and a half ounces of splendid tobacco.

### How the Boy Got His Air Rifle

In every sack of the **Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture** we now pack a Free Present Coupon. These Coupons are good for all kinds of useful articles—something to please every member of the family. There are skates, sleds, balls and bats, cameras, umbrellas, watches, fountain pens, pipes, opera glasses, etc., etc.

As a special offer, during **January and February only**, we will send you our new illustrated catalogue of presents, **FREE**. Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from **Duke's Mixture** may be secured with tags from **HORSE SHOE, T. T. TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST**, coupons from **FOUR ROSES (10c tin double coupon)**, **PICK PLUG CUT, FIDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES**, and other tags or coupons issued by us.

Address—Premium Dept.

**Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.**

St. Louis, Mo.



## You Could Do It Too, in the Fertile Northwest

One man made a bountiful living for his family (he has 11 children) and put \$2,385 in the bank as the result of the season's yield from his 40 acres of irrigated land in this productive country. This is not cited as an exceptional case. **THE "PROSPERITY STATES OF AMERICA"** is the name we apply to Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, along the busy lines of the

## Northern Pacific R'y

To locate along this line is to assure yourself of fertile soil, nearby markets, quick transportation, good neighbors, good schools, progressive communities and increasing land values. **Investigate now!**

Ask for free descriptive literature about the state that most interests you. Let us help you to locate in the Fertile Northwest where you will prosper. Write today

**L. J. BRICKER, Gen'l Immigration Agent**  
Northern Pacific Railway  
St. Paul, Minn.

We will be glad to advise you of low rates for winter or spring trips if you will state time you wish to go and destination you wish to reach or points you want to cover.



## The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

### CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

are responsible—they not only give relief

—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for

Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

*W. D. Wood*

**PATENTS**

FREE TO WOMEN—PISO'S TABLETS

are recommended as the best local remedy for women's ailments. Easy to use, prompt relief.

Two weeks treatment, and an article "Cause of Disease in Women" mailed free.

THE PISO COMPANY, BOX 1, WARREN, PA.

## ABSORBINE

will reduce inflammation, soothe, relieve, cure, and prevent all kinds of skin diseases.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of skin diseases, and is the only one that is sure.

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## THE OLD YEAR and the NEW

**D**ETHRONED by Time the old Year dies,  
Whose life was filled with many deeds,  
Some noble, grand, some ill; he lies  
In history with other years of creeds  
And wars and men of fame; we know  
Him only by the things that passed  
Within his time. Time measured slow  
But found the old Year's doom at last.

New Year with youthful smile steps in  
With scepter in his hand and claims  
The Earth as his domain. Within  
His days great men may write their names;  
Nations may rise, may fall and die;  
Mysteries their secrets may unfold,  
But ere he knows shall come the cry  
"New Year, thou art among the old!"





